

FRANCE.

AMERICAN POTATOES EXCLUDED FROM THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, March 30, 1875.
An official decree has been promulgated prohibiting the importation into France of American potatoes, or of sacks or barrels previously used in packing them.
The object is to prevent the introduction of the Colorado beetle.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, March 30, 1875.
The French government has agreed to the Bern Convention.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 30, 1875.
The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

SPECIE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 30, 1875.
One hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars in specie were sent to New York by the steamship Mosel, which sailed from Southampton to-day.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ENGLISH PREPARATION FOR A NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, March 31—5 A. M.
The British Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition have sent circulars to 3,000 persons who have taken part in exhibitions and agricultural shows in this country during the last seven years, and also to chambers of commerce and heads of municipalities throughout the British Isles.
The answers already received indicate that Ireland and the North of England will be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

GERMANY.

A PRINCE-BISHOP SUMMONED TO SURRENDER HIS SEE.

BERLIN, March 30, 1875.
Right Rev. Henry Förster, D. D., Prince-Bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to resign his episcopate, because he promulgated the Papal encyclical against the ecclesiastical laws.

THE BISHOPS AT FULDA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES OF PRUSSIA ASSEMBLED IN COUNCIL—THE QUESTION OF STATE AID.

BERLIN, March 30, 1875.
The Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda is held with closed doors.
The object of the meeting is to discuss and issue a pastoral letter concerning the bill before the Prussian Diet withdrawing the State grants from the Church.

THE POPE AND THE OLD CATHOLICS.

VATICAN EXCOMMUNICATION AGAINST THE SWISS CATHOLICS IN SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, March 30, 1875.
The Swiss publishes a Papal Encyclical renewing the excommunication pronounced against the Old Catholics of Switzerland and censuring the authorities for protecting them.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.

REAL CONCHA INDICTS GENERAL JOVELLANO BEFORE KING ALFONSO—A GRAND SENATION IN MADRID.

MADRID, March 30, 1875.
General Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, has addressed a petition to King Alfonso accusing General Jovellano, his predecessor in the Captain Generalship and now Spanish Minister of War, of being the cause of the lack of discipline in the Spanish army on the island.
Concha also censures the conduct of General Jovellano as Minister of War.

A PROFOUND SENSATION DESPITE THE PRESS MUFFLE.
The petition has created a profound sensation. The Spanish newspapers are compelled to maintain silence in regard to it.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 30, 1875.

Intendente Llanos and Collector of Customs Noguera sail for Spain to-morrow.

MEXICO.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS ABOUT TO REASSEMBLE IN SESSION—RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY—THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE—PROVINCIAL REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED—VOLCANIC ACTION, EARTHQUAKE AND ACCIDENT.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, March 22, 1875.
The Seventh National Congress will begin its closing session on April 1.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY STILL MORE BITTER—CATHOLIC PRESS OPINIONS.

The religious controversy increases in bitterness.
The *Federalista* censures foreign journals of the capital for leading toward the conservative and church parties.

The *Voz de Mexico*, a Catholic organ, says—
Our situation is critical. Our holy faith and its ministers are persecuted. The written doctrines of the government and the constitution are being trampled under foot. The Republic is divided into Roman Catholics and dissenters. On one side is religion; on the other, infidelity. The undersigned united their forces to combat the Mexican Catholics. The Empire allied because it did not adhere to its original plan and allowed the protection of false worship. It consequently lost the support of the Mexican Catholics. The actual question is not one of political but of religion. If the Catholics receive immunity and liberty for their rite and the non-Catholics which oppose and oppress it are annihilated, then and not until then, will they be in concord with the rest of the nation, even if not entirely satisfied with the condition of things.

SKIRMISHING WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.
Frequent skirmishes with the revolutionists are reported in Michoacan. The government troops are represented to be uniformly successful.

PAWN OFFICERS REGULATION.
A new law compels the closing of pawn offices in the capital. The proprietors generally refuse to conform to it.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
A door in St. Paul's Hospital, in this city, recently gave way and a large number of people were precipitated to the story below. Several persons were badly injured.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION.
The earthquakes in Jalisco are abating, the later shocks being very slight.
Meanwhile the volcanic activity of Ceboruco increases, and prodigious quantities of ashes and dense volumes of smoke issue from its craters.

CREMATION.
The State government of Oaxaca has officially permitted the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.

REFUSAL OF THE COURT OF PARDONS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE OF SULLIVAN, THE MURDERER OF TAMMAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1875.
The Court of Pardons has refused on March 30th, at the late term of the court held in New Brunswick, for the murder of Daniel Tammage. He will accordingly be executed on the 9th of April next. The condemned man will be informed of this action by special messenger to-morrow.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

STARLING NARRATIVE OF MURDER, INCENDIARISM, ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE—APPLICATION OF LYNN LAW—GENERAL AUGER'S PROMPT ACTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 30, 1875.

A special despatch to the *News* from Corpus Christi, dated the 29th, says:
A letter from the Postmaster at Nueces, who was robbed and whose house was burned by Mexicans, says—"On the 26th inst., about four o'clock P. M., while conversing with a man named Smith I discovered three Mexicans approaching my store. I went into the sitting room for my rifle and secured when Smith rushed in with a Mexican following him with a gun pointed and prepared to fire. My wife interfered and prevented him. He then pointed the gun at me, but I proved too quick and saved my life by taking him then aimed at the nearest of the other out-throats who had entered the store, when discovering about five of them outside. I retained from shooting, knowing my only chance for life was to secrete myself, which I did in a subterranean passage, where I found Smith."
The robbers completely sacked my store, packing the valuables in wagons.
"About this time the mail rider from San Antonio arrived. They took him prisoner and the mail never reached me."
Smith now is hiding place and ran. They gave chase and murdered him. The store was fired, and I was compelled to leave my place of concealment, which I did unnoticed. I remained near a house, and when the Mexicans left, I followed them, believing that I was to be shot in the flames. My children were snared at the same time, and lay prostrate on the ground from fright.

"Before leaving my store the Mexicans had captured several of our cattle, and were taking the most cruel treatment, stripping some of them and compelling them to go bareheaded before them. One of our men, who was exhausted, was beaten and left on the roadside."

"One of the leaders was captured and lodged in jail here on Saturday. A statement of his capture was made of the prisoner, resulted in his immediate trial by the people. A court was formed, the prisoner arraigned, counsel for the prosecution and the defence were appointed and a jury empaneled. The evidence showed the prisoner to be guilty of murder, arson, robbery, false imprisonment and torture of Americans. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was immediately executed."

"A citizen of this place who has just returned from Mexico, where he went to purchase mules, visited Monterrey and Monterey, and learned that about 700 men had left that section of Texas. He therefore returned rapidly home. At Camargo and vicinity all the released have disappeared and made of 50 to 100 are reported as having been near Roma and Edinburg. It is stated further that a raid on this place is contemplated, and that the Mexican bandits are robbing the streets of Corpus Christi when the people least expect it."

ACTION OF GENERAL AUGER.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1875.
General Augur's attention having been attracted to the Associated Press telegrams published yesterday, giving reports of Mexican raids into Texas and being still in command of that Territory, telegraphed the Commandant of Fort Brown, at Brownsville, as to the truth of the reports, and received the following reply—

"There are many reports of raids on the ranches in the vicinity of Corpus Christi and a threatened attack upon that place. Some of the reports are undoubtedly true, but some are untrue. Some people have been killed and some taken prisoners. The prisoners are reported to be well treated, and the reports of the outrages driven from the vicinity of Corpus Christi by the citizens in pursuit. I have sent all my mounted troops to intercept the robbers and General Augur has sent troops for the same purpose. Many upland have been committed along the river and some of the late and some of the outrages have been killed. I believe these robbers are Mexicans and that most of them are from the other side of the river. They are probably several parties out for the purpose of robbing, and some of the ranches, but I have no reliable information as to numbers."

J. H. POTTER, Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

THE THREATENED FLOOD.

THE SUSQUEHANNA BREAKING UP—CONDITION OF THE ICE AT PITTSBURGH AND NEIGHBORHOOD—THE DEGRADED INHABITANTS AND THEIR TROUBLES.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1875.
The water has risen about twelve inches since morning, and yet there appears to be no change in the condition of things here. The sun until noon shone brightly, and its rays melted the snow upon the mountains and started thousands of little rills. These tributaries have not been sufficiently large to disturb the gorge, above or below, at present. They remain fixed in their rigid grandeur, softening a little upon the surface only as an example of the power of the sun. The mass below is as compact as granite, and reaches to the bottom of the river. The water between the gorges at this place, for a distance of four miles, although seventeen feet above the level of the water mark, stands almost like a pool, the current being very slow.

The undersigned united their forces to combat the Mexican Catholics. The Empire allied because it did not adhere to its original plan and allowed the protection of false worship. It consequently lost the support of the Mexican Catholics. The actual question is not one of political but of religion. If the Catholics receive immunity and liberty for their rite and the non-Catholics which oppose and oppress it are annihilated, then and not until then, will they be in concord with the rest of the nation, even if not entirely satisfied with the condition of things.

SKIRMISHING WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.
Frequent skirmishes with the revolutionists are reported in Michoacan. The government troops are represented to be uniformly successful.

PAWN OFFICERS REGULATION.
A new law compels the closing of pawn offices in the capital. The proprietors generally refuse to conform to it.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
A door in St. Paul's Hospital, in this city, recently gave way and a large number of people were precipitated to the story below. Several persons were badly injured.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION.
The earthquakes in Jalisco are abating, the later shocks being very slight.
Meanwhile the volcanic activity of Ceboruco increases, and prodigious quantities of ashes and dense volumes of smoke issue from its craters.

CREMATION.
The State government of Oaxaca has officially permitted the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.
REFUSAL OF THE COURT OF PARDONS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE OF SULLIVAN, THE MURDERER OF TAMMAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1875.
The Court of Pardons has refused on March 30th, at the late term of the court held in New Brunswick, for the murder of Daniel Tammage. He will accordingly be executed on the 9th of April next. The condemned man will be informed of this action by special messenger to-morrow.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY STILL MORE BITTER—CATHOLIC PRESS OPINIONS.

The religious controversy increases in bitterness.
The *Federalista* censures foreign journals of the capital for leading toward the conservative and church parties.

The *Voz de Mexico*, a Catholic organ, says—
Our situation is critical. Our holy faith and its ministers are persecuted. The written doctrines of the government and the constitution are being trampled under foot. The Republic is divided into Roman Catholics and dissenters. On one side is religion; on the other, infidelity. The undersigned united their forces to combat the Mexican Catholics. The Empire allied because it did not adhere to its original plan and allowed the protection of false worship. It consequently lost the support of the Mexican Catholics. The actual question is not one of political but of religion. If the Catholics receive immunity and liberty for their rite and the non-Catholics which oppose and oppress it are annihilated, then and not until then, will they be in concord with the rest of the nation, even if not entirely satisfied with the condition of things.

SKIRMISHING WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.
Frequent skirmishes with the revolutionists are reported in Michoacan. The government troops are represented to be uniformly successful.

PAWN OFFICERS REGULATION.
A new law compels the closing of pawn offices in the capital. The proprietors generally refuse to conform to it.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
A door in St. Paul's Hospital, in this city, recently gave way and a large number of people were precipitated to the story below. Several persons were badly injured.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION.
The earthquakes in Jalisco are abating, the later shocks being very slight.
Meanwhile the volcanic activity of Ceboruco increases, and prodigious quantities of ashes and dense volumes of smoke issue from its craters.

CREMATION.
The State government of Oaxaca has officially permitted the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.
REFUSAL OF THE COURT OF PARDONS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE OF SULLIVAN, THE MURDERER OF TAMMAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1875.
The Court of Pardons has refused on March 30th, at the late term of the court held in New Brunswick, for the murder of Daniel Tammage. He will accordingly be executed on the 9th of April next. The condemned man will be informed of this action by special messenger to-morrow.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY STILL MORE BITTER—CATHOLIC PRESS OPINIONS.

The religious controversy increases in bitterness.
The *Federalista* censures foreign journals of the capital for leading toward the conservative and church parties.

The *Voz de Mexico*, a Catholic organ, says—
Our situation is critical. Our holy faith and its ministers are persecuted. The written doctrines of the government and the constitution are being trampled under foot. The Republic is divided into Roman Catholics and dissenters. On one side is religion; on the other, infidelity. The undersigned united their forces to combat the Mexican Catholics. The Empire allied because it did not adhere to its original plan and allowed the protection of false worship. It consequently lost the support of the Mexican Catholics. The actual question is not one of political but of religion. If the Catholics receive immunity and liberty for their rite and the non-Catholics which oppose and oppress it are annihilated, then and not until then, will they be in concord with the rest of the nation, even if not entirely satisfied with the condition of things.

SKIRMISHING WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.
Frequent skirmishes with the revolutionists are reported in Michoacan. The government troops are represented to be uniformly successful.

PAWN OFFICERS REGULATION.
A new law compels the closing of pawn offices in the capital. The proprietors generally refuse to conform to it.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
A door in St. Paul's Hospital, in this city, recently gave way and a large number of people were precipitated to the story below. Several persons were badly injured.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION.
The earthquakes in Jalisco are abating, the later shocks being very slight.
Meanwhile the volcanic activity of Ceboruco increases, and prodigious quantities of ashes and dense volumes of smoke issue from its craters.

CREMATION.
The State government of Oaxaca has officially permitted the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.
REFUSAL OF THE COURT OF PARDONS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE OF SULLIVAN, THE MURDERER OF TAMMAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1875.
The Court of Pardons has refused on March 30th, at the late term of the court held in New Brunswick, for the murder of Daniel Tammage. He will accordingly be executed on the 9th of April next. The condemned man will be informed of this action by special messenger to-morrow.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY STILL MORE BITTER—CATHOLIC PRESS OPINIONS.

The religious controversy increases in bitterness.
The *Federalista* censures foreign journals of the capital for leading toward the conservative and church parties.

The *Voz de Mexico*, a Catholic organ, says—
Our situation is critical. Our holy faith and its ministers are persecuted. The written doctrines of the government and the constitution are being trampled under foot. The Republic is divided into Roman Catholics and dissenters. On one side is religion; on the other, infidelity. The undersigned united their forces to combat the Mexican Catholics. The Empire allied because it did not adhere to its original plan and allowed the protection of false worship. It consequently lost the support of the Mexican Catholics. The actual question is not one of political but of religion. If the Catholics receive immunity and liberty for their rite and the non-Catholics which oppose and oppress it are annihilated, then and not until then, will they be in concord with the rest of the nation, even if not entirely satisfied with the condition of things.

SKIRMISHING WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.
Frequent skirmishes with the revolutionists are reported in Michoacan. The government troops are represented to be uniformly successful.

PAWN OFFICERS REGULATION.
A new law compels the closing of pawn offices in the capital. The proprietors generally refuse to conform to it.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
A door in St. Paul's Hospital, in this city, recently gave way and a large number of people were precipitated to the story below. Several persons were badly injured.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION.
The earthquakes in Jalisco are abating, the later shocks being very slight.
Meanwhile the volcanic activity of Ceboruco increases, and prodigious quantities of ashes and dense volumes of smoke issue from its craters.

CREMATION.
The State government of Oaxaca has officially permitted the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.
REFUSAL OF THE COURT OF PARDONS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE OF SULLIVAN, THE MURDERER OF TAMMAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1875.
The Court of Pardons has refused on March 30th, at the late term of the court held in New Brunswick, for the murder of Daniel Tammage. He will accordingly be executed on the 9th of April next. The condemned man will be informed of this action by special messenger to-morrow.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY STILL MORE BITTER—CATHOLIC PRESS OPINIONS.

The religious controversy increases in bitterness.
The *Federalista* censures foreign journals of the capital for leading toward the conservative and church parties.

The *Voz de Mexico*, a Catholic organ, says—
Our situation is critical. Our holy faith and its ministers are persecuted. The written doctrines of the government and the constitution are being trampled under foot. The Republic is divided into Roman Catholics and dissenters. On one side is religion; on the other, infidelity. The undersigned united their forces to combat the Mexican Catholics. The Empire allied because it did not adhere to its original plan and allowed the protection of false worship. It consequently lost the support of the Mexican Catholics. The actual question is not one of political but of religion. If the Catholics receive immunity and liberty for their rite and the non-Catholics which oppose and oppress it are annihilated, then and not until then, will they be in concord with the rest of the nation, even if not entirely satisfied with the condition of things.

SKIRMISHING WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.
Frequent skirmishes with the revolutionists are reported in Michoacan. The government troops are represented to be uniformly successful.

PAWN OFFICERS REGULATION.
A new law compels the closing of pawn offices in the capital. The proprietors generally refuse to conform to it.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
A door in St. Paul's Hospital, in this city, recently gave way and a large number of people were precipitated to the story below. Several persons were badly injured.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION.
The earthquakes in Jalisco are abating, the later shocks being very slight.
Meanwhile the volcanic activity of Ceboruco increases, and prodigious quantities of ashes and dense volumes of smoke issue from its craters.

CREMATION.
The State government of Oaxaca has officially permitted the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.
REFUSAL OF THE COURT OF PARDONS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE OF SULLIVAN, THE MURDERER OF TAMMAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1875.
The Court of Pardons has refused on March 30th, at the late term of the court held in New Brunswick, for the murder of Daniel Tammage. He will accordingly be executed on the 9th of April next. The condemned man will be informed of this action by special messenger to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1875.

RESIGNATION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, J. W. DOUGLASS.

The next important change in the Treasury Department, it is stated to-day, will be the retirement of J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who resigns that position, to take effect on the 1st of May next. It is understood that Mr. Douglass will succeed Judge Peck, of the court of claims, who will be retired in accordance with the act permitting judges of a certain age to leave the bench on full pay. The question of a successor to Mr. Douglass now agitates numerous aspirants for the office. Mr. Rogers, the Deputy Commissioner, and W. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, are urging their claims; but it is said that while they would be appointed.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S COMPLETED TRAVEL—A TRIP THROUGH THE WEST AND TO THE OLD WORLD—PROGRESS OF HIS BOOK ON THE PUBLIC EVENTS OF HIS LIFETIME.

Vice President Wilson, having disposed of his private business affairs and having made arrangements to deposit for safe keeping at the Capitol, during his coming travels, the manuscript of his already half completed third volume of his work on the public events which have transpired during thirty odd years of public life, will leave Washington to-morrow evening for a trip to Nashville, Louisville and by the way of St. Louis to Boston. He is going to take this trip for pleasure, and especially through Tennessee, because he has never travelled through that State before. His passage had been taken by the steamer for Europe on the 17th of April; but he will have to postpone his departure to the 25th. He expects to join Mr. Claflin and his family in Rome, and will be gone from two to four months. He will not do any more work for the present on his book. The third volume will contain forty well prepared chapters, and will come down to the present time. In this regard, it is said, it will be unprecedented in completeness. In conversing freely about politics, Mr. Wilson said that new means must be selected who are worthy to carry on, to do the work of the republican party, and those who, though having been defeated in the late campaigns, yet have shown great strength, must not be cast aside. As for the third term business, he remarked, emphatically, "We must have none of it; it will never do. The soldiers, the laboring element and the grangers are going to be of great weight in the next Presidential campaign."

FRENCH AND GERMAN WAR PREPARATIONS—A MILLION STANDS OF ARMS MANUFACTURING FOR THE REPUBLIC.

The precaution taken by Germany to prevent France from strengthening her war footing is more than confirmed by advices received in Washington to-day. The order of the French government was for 10,000 horses, having already contracted for the speedy manufacture of a million stands of arms at Styria, Austria, where the German government, it appears, is now having manufactured a large number of improved arms, the delivery of which has already commenced.

MALIGNANT OUTBREAK OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST—ASTONISHING NEGLIGENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

One week ago Captain Russell, the senior officer in command of the United States steamer Plymouth, at Key West, telegraphed the Navy Department that on that day there had been two fatal cases of yellow fever on board, and that he had taken every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading. Incredible as it may appear, neither the War nor the Treasury Department were advised of the prevalence of the disease until to-day, when the engineer officer in charge of the government works at Fort Taylor and Jefferson telegraphed the Chief of the Engineer Corps that the yellow fever had greatly increased within a few days, that all the naval vessels were quarantined and the soldiers garrisoning the fort would leave immediately for colder quarters. Following this came a telegram to another army officer stating that the epidemic was spreading, which report was soon generally known in army and navy circles and was not confined to the vessels of the navy, but that deaths were occurring in Key West. The existence of the disease was unknown to the Treasury Department, but upon hearing the report the supervising Surgeon in charge of the marine hospitals directed that instructions be sent at once to the surgeons at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston to be on the lookout for Yellow Jack and promptly report its appearance. The United States steamer Despatch, sent to New Orleans to convey the Senatorial party to Mexico, was at Key West when the fever had broken out, increasing the solicitude felt here, not only for the naval officers, but for the prominent citizens and the visiting excursion party. This early appearance of the fever is so malignant a form and the negligence of the authorities in not advising the Treasury Department of its existence cause serious apprehension lest it may become suddenly widespread in its ravages.

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC IN MEXICO—THE SURGEON GENERAL IGNORES A SPECIAL ACT FOR ITS INVESTIGATION.

It will be remembered that on the 11th of February Senator McCready introduced a bill providing that it had been reported in a responsible medical journal of the United States and that it had been announced in a Texas paper that a disease resembling cholera was raging in Mexico, at no great distance from the frontier of the United States, and directing, therefore, that the Secretary of War detail a medical officer of the army, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to investigate carefully the matter of said reports. It is understood that the Surgeon General does not deem it advisable to expend the appropriation on such evidence and declines to detail the medical officer. The rapidity with which the yellow fever is reported to have taken hold of Key West would seem to indicate a favorable condition of climate for the spread of epidemic diseases, and it is possible Surgeon General Barnes will be induced to comply with the act authorizing the expenditure of \$5,000 before it is too late.

THE GRANT PARDON CASE.

The counsel in the Grant pardon case held a consultation to-night for the purpose of agreeing upon a postponement of the case. It is thought the argument had better be made when the Supreme Court meets next October, and when the political condition of affairs in all parts of the country will be more favorable for sober judgment.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1875.

IMPORTANT DECISION PENDING ON THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the United States against Cruikshank and others, charged with a violation of the Enforcement Act in Grant parish, Louisiana, was taken up, and its argument will probably consume the remainder of the week. It comes to this Court by certificate of division from the Circuit Court of Louisiana. Judge Bradley, of the Court, was of the opinion that the act of 1870, under which the indictment is framed, is unconstitutional, as its language at the Circuit was of the reverse opinion. The defendants are represented by Beverly Johnson, David Dudley Field, John A. Campbell and Judge Mart, of Louisiana.

THE BLACK HILLS.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1875.

An order will be issued from General Sherman's headquarters to-morrow including a communication from the Interior Department in relation to the Black Hills country. After referring to the appointment of a geologist to explore that region and to the discovery of gold there, the Secretary says that the Department of the Interior has recently received information from the geologist that the trespassers now in the country will endanger the success of any negotiations. He therefore directs that the geologist be kept in the country, and that the trespassers be removed immediately, and to inform them that a refusal to do so will lead to their expulsion by military force.

THE ALBANY FIGHT.

The Canal Controversy and Its Lessons.

GOVERNOR TILDEN SINCERE.

Need of Reform Universally Admitted by All Parties.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF IGNORANCE.

Indorsement of the Governor by New York Merchants.

ALBANY, March 30, 1875.

The whole canal movement is a delusion and a snare, except on the part of Governor Tilden. It is not a matter difficult to be understood, and, indeed, if the truth must be told, all the facts contained in the Governor's exposure were notorious for years. In spite of figures, and arguments and explanations, and even justifications, the fact remains that most of the work done on the canal in the last quarter of a century has been done in fraud, and this was so well known that it required no committee or commission of investigation to make it plain. The Governor's Message and the exhibits accompanying it were proof enough even for the most sceptical statesman in the Legislature had the purpose been honest remedial legislation. As matters stand to-day it is equally certain that it was investigation and punishment were the primary purpose of the Governor. Mr. Tilden moved for some political advantage at the same time that he was subserving the public good, and all the facts, both democratic and republican, were inspired by like motives.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAW.

But Governor Tilden saw a chance even beyond the mere righting of wrongs and the punishment of wrongdoers, and he resolved to profit by the opportunity. It was out of this desire on his part—the wish to become democratic candidate for President—that occurred the first part of his grand movement against the Canal Ring. Governor Tilden knew that the main question with which he ought to have dealt was to prevent and, if possible, to punish public robbery, and he was aware also that bringing the fraudulent canal contractors to trial in the courts of the State would be a more effective method of exposing the frauds than by his own plan of an unnecessary commission of investigation.

THE TRUTH OF THE MESSAGE.

Every word that he uttered in his Message was true, and because it was true the proposed investigation was a work of supererogation. Knowing this, and knowing besides that his policy was full of peril for the public good, he pursued it for his private advantage and made investigation his primary purpose, while remedial legislation was left as an after consideration. This course gave the political factions the opportunity they desired; and the leaders of both parties busied themselves in killing all useful legislation while pretending to be zealous for the good of the State and the people, so that to-day the democratic Assembly and the republican Senate are at loggerheads, and nobody can see a way out of the troubles which beset both the friends and the enemies of honesty. It is possible that the Governor, in his anxiety to manage his business in his own way, and his belief in his own power to make the Legislature do his bidding may not have expected the opposition he has encountered, but he might have